



## THE ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE.

### DANGERS OF SLAVERY EXTENSION. SLAVEHOLDERS A PRIVILEGED CLASS.

GROWTH OF OUR NEGRO ARISTOCRACY.

EXTRACT FROM A

SPEECH OF GOV. SEWARD,

AT THE REPUBLICAN MEETING AT ALBANY,

*Friday Evening, Oct. 12, 1855.*

Think it not strange or extravagant when I say that an aristocracy has already arisen here, and that it is already undermining the Republic. An aristocracy could not arise in any country where there was no privileged class, and no special foundation on which such a class could permanently stand. On the contrary, every State, however republican its Constitution may be, is sure to become an aristocracy, sooner or later, if it has a privileged class standing firmly on an enduring special foundation; and if that class is continually growing stronger and stronger. In the privileged classes continually growing weaker and weaker, it is not at all essential to a privileged class that it rests on feudal tenures, or on military command, or on ecclesiastical authority, or that its rights be hereditary, or even that it be distinguished by titles of honor. It may be even the more insidious and the more dangerous for lacking all these things, because it will be less obnoxious to popular hostility.

A privileged class has existed in this country, from an early period of its settlement. Slaveholders constitute that class. They have a special foundation on which to stand—namely, personal dominion over slaves. Conscience and sound policy forbid all men alike from holding slaves, but some citizens disregard the injunction. Some of the States enforce the inhibition; other States neglect or refuse to enforce it. In all of the States, there are but three hundred and fifty thousand citizens who avail themselves of this peculiar indulgence, and those, protected by the laws of these States, constitute a privileged class. They confess themselves to be such a class, when they designate the system of slavery as a "peculiar" institution.

The spirit of the revolutionary age was adverse to that privileged class. America and Europe were firmly engaged in prosecuting what was expected to be a speedy, complete, and universal abolition of African Slavery. Nearly all the privileged classes admitted that Slavery as a permanent system was indefensible, and favored its removal. They asked only, what seemed by no means unreasonable, some securities against a sudden, rash, and violent removal of the evil. Under these circumstances, even the most decided opponents of Slavery consented to some provisions of the Federal Constitution which were inconsistent with the stern logic of equality that pervaded all its other parts, and pervaded the whole of the Declaration of American Independence, on which the Constitution itself was based. We are not to consider the fathers for these concessions; they had a right of the States to create, and to their robust and generous minds the voluntary removal of Slavery, by the action of the several States themselves, without Federal interference, seemed not only certain, but close at hand.

These provisions of the Constitution were:

First: That the foreign slave trade should not be abolished before 1808.

Second: That any law or regulation which any State might establish in favor of freedom, should not impair the legal remedy, then proposed to exist, by common law, by legal process, in such State, of fugitives from labor or service, escaping from other States.

Third: That three fifths of all slaves should be counted, in settling the basis of representation in the several States.

These three concessions, which in themselves seem very limited, and almost harmless, are all that the fathers consciously made to the privileged class.

But privileged classes always know well how to improve even any indirect advantages which the Constitution or laws of a country afford. Such indirect advantages they acquired from two other provisions of the Constitution: 1st. That provision which makes the State authority independent and sovereign in municipal affairs. Slavery being understood to be purely municipal in its nature.—2d. That provision which, out of tenderness to the small States, gives them a representation in the Senate equal to that of the largest State. Freedom builds great States; slavery multiplies small States, and even dwarfs great ones.

Thus we see that the American slaveholders are a privileged class, standing on a special and permanent foundation, and that they are protected in their advantages by the organic laws.

In 1804, France ceded to the United States a broad belt, stretching along the western bank of the Mississippi, from the British possessions on the north, to the Spanish province of Texas on the south. This acquisition, which was equally necessary for the safety of the country and for the uses of commerce, stimulated the desire of the privileged class for an extension of their territory and an aggrandizement of their power. New Orleans situated practically on the coast of the Gulf of Mexico, was already at once an ancient slaveholding colony and an important commercial mart. It lay contiguous to the slaveholding States. Under these circumstances, it was without any resistance soon organized and annexed to the Union, with its ancient laws and customs tolerating Slavery. St. Louis, then destined to be a great commercial importance, was as yet an inconsiderable town, with few slaveholders and slaves. The Mississippi only divided it from the Northwest Territory, which was already consecrated to freedom. The best interests of the country required, and humanity demanded, that the ordinance of 1787 should be extended across the Mississippi. The privileged class, however, took possession of the region around St. Louis, and made partial settlements lower down on the west bank of the Mississippi. St. Louis and its environs matured as a State in 1819, and demanded admission with slavery into the Union. Then, only thirty-two years after the passage of the Ordinance of 1787, and after its unanimous ratification by the American people, the privileged class made common cause with the new slaveholding State, and, assuming a tone at once bold, insolent, and menacing, they denied the power of Congress, although in the Territories it was supreme and exclusive, and equally supreme and exclusive in the admission of new States, to legislate at all against their privileges in the territories, and to prohibit the admission of new States on the ground of its refusal to surrender those privileges; and they threatened to secede and to subvert the Union, if Missouri should be rejected. The privileged class were backed then by the Senate of the United States, as they have been backed on all similar occasions since that time. They were not, however, with firmness and decision by the unprivileged class in the territories, and so Missouri failed then to be admitted as a slave State. The privileged class resorted to a new form of strategy—the strategy of secession. They offered to be admitted if Missouri only should be admitted as a slave State, while Congress should prohibit Slavery forever in all the residue of that part of the Louisiana purchase which lay north of the parallel of 36° 30' of north latitude—the territory lying between the two parallel and the province of Texas, and constituting what is now the State of Arkansas, being left to itself as a separate State. This compromise was accepted, and thus diplomatic negotiations were brought to an immediate adhesion, which had been denied to their claims and power. This compromise, however, could never be a satisfactory one of a responsible act, as far as the prohibition of Slavery among the states concerned. These and great men organized extraordinary forms to bind the South to the principal clause of the proposed legislation. They passed the Compromise of 1850, and the Compromise of 1850, which had been denied to their claims and power. This compromise, however, could never be a satisfactory one of a responsible act, as far as the prohibition of Slavery among the states concerned. These and great men organized extraordinary forms to bind the South to the principal clause of the proposed legislation. They passed the Compromise of 1850, and the Compromise of 1850, which had been denied to their claims and power. This compromise, however, could never be a satisfactory one of a responsible act, as far as the prohibition of Slavery among the states concerned. These and great men organized extraordinary forms to bind the South to the principal clause of the proposed legislation. They passed the Compromise of 1850, and the Compromise of 1850, which had been denied to their claims and power. This compromise, however, could never be a satisfactory one of a responsible act, as far as the prohibition of Slavery among the states concerned. These and great men organized extraordinary forms to bind the South to the principal clause of the proposed legislation. They passed the Compromise of 1850, and the Compromise of 1850, which had been denied to their claims and power. This compromise, however, could never be a satisfactory one of a responsible act, as far as the prohibition of Slavery among the states concerned. These and great men organized extraordinary forms to bind the South to the principal clause of the proposed legislation. They passed the Compromise of 1850, and the Compromise of 1850, which had been denied to their claims and power. This compromise, however, could never be a satisfactory one of a responsible act, as far as the prohibition of Slavery among the states concerned. These and great men organized extraordinary forms to bind the South to the principal clause of the proposed legislation. They passed the Compromise of 1850, and the Compromise of 1850, which had been denied to their claims and power. This compromise, however, could never be a satisfactory one of a responsible act, as far as the prohibition of Slavery among the states concerned. These and great men organized extraordinary forms to bind the South to the principal clause of the proposed legislation. They passed the Compromise of 1850, and the Compromise of 1850, which had been denied to their claims and power. This compromise, however, could never be a satisfactory one of a responsible act, as far as the prohibition of Slavery among the states concerned. These and great men organized extraordinary forms to bind the South to the principal clause of the proposed legislation. They passed the Compromise of 1850, and the Compromise of 1850, which had been denied to their claims and power. This compromise, however, could never be a satisfactory one of a responsible act, as far as the prohibition of Slavery among the states concerned. These and great men organized extraordinary forms to bind the South to the principal clause of the proposed legislation. They passed the Compromise of 1850, and the Compromise of 1850, which had been denied to their claims and power. This compromise, however, could never be a satisfactory one of a responsible act, as far as the prohibition of Slavery among the states concerned. These and great men organized extraordinary forms to bind the South to the principal clause of the proposed legislation. They passed the Compromise of 1850, and the Compromise of 1850, which had been denied to their claims and power. This compromise, however, could never be a satisfactory one of a responsible act, as far as the prohibition of Slavery among the states concerned. These and great men organized extraordinary forms to bind the South to the principal clause of the proposed legislation. They passed the Compromise of 1850, and the Compromise of 1850, which had been denied to their claims and power. This compromise, however, could never be a satisfactory one of a responsible act, as far as the prohibition of Slavery among the states concerned. These and great men organized extraordinary forms to bind the South to the principal clause of the proposed legislation. They passed the Compromise of 1850, and the Compromise of 1850, which had been denied to their claims and power. This compromise, however, could never be a satisfactory one of a responsible act, as far as the prohibition of Slavery among the states concerned. These and great men organized extraordinary forms to bind the South to the principal clause of the proposed legislation. They passed the Compromise of 1850, and the Compromise of 1850, which had been denied to their claims and power. This compromise, however, could never be a satisfactory one of a responsible act, as far as the prohibition of Slavery among the states concerned. These and great men organized extraordinary forms to bind the South to the principal clause of the proposed legislation. They passed the Compromise of 1850, and the Compromise of 1850, which had been denied to their claims and power. This compromise, however, could never be a satisfactory one of a responsible act, as far as the prohibition of Slavery among the states concerned. These and great men organized extraordinary forms to bind the South to the principal clause of the proposed legislation. They passed the Compromise of 1850, and the Compromise of 1850, which had been denied to their claims and power. This compromise, however, could never be a satisfactory one of a responsible act, as far as the prohibition of Slavery among the states concerned. These and great men organized extraordinary forms to bind the South to the principal clause of the proposed legislation. They passed the Compromise of 1850, and the Compromise of 1850, which had been denied to their claims and power. This compromise, however, could never be a satisfactory one of a responsible act, as far as the prohibition of Slavery among the states concerned. These and great men organized extraordinary forms to bind the South to the principal clause of the proposed legislation. They passed the Compromise of 1850, and the Compromise of 1850, which had been denied to their claims and power. This compromise, however, could never be a satisfactory one of a responsible act, as far as the prohibition of Slavery among the states concerned. These and great men organized extraordinary forms to bind the South to the principal clause of the proposed legislation. They passed the Compromise of 1850, and the Compromise of 1850, which had been denied to their claims and power. This compromise, however, could never be a satisfactory one of a responsible act, as far as the prohibition of Slavery among the states concerned. These and great men organized extraordinary forms to bind the South to the principal clause of the proposed legislation. They passed the Compromise of 1850, and the Compromise of 1850, which had been denied to their claims and power. This compromise, however, could never be a satisfactory one of a responsible act, as far as the prohibition of Slavery among the states concerned. These and great men organized extraordinary forms to bind the South to the principal clause of the proposed legislation. They passed the Compromise of 1850, and the Compromise of 1850, which had been denied to their claims and power. This compromise, however, could never be a satisfactory one of a responsible act, as far as the prohibition of Slavery among the states concerned. These and great men organized extraordinary forms to bind the South to the principal clause of the proposed legislation. They passed the Compromise of 1850, and the Compromise of 1850, which had been denied to their claims and power. This compromise, however, could never be a satisfactory one of a responsible act, as far as the prohibition of Slavery among the states concerned. These and great men organized extraordinary forms to bind the South to the principal clause of the proposed legislation. They passed the Compromise of 1850, and the Compromise of 1850, which had been denied to their claims and power. This compromise, however, could never be a satisfactory one of a responsible act, as far as the prohibition of Slavery among the states concerned. These and great men organized extraordinary forms to bind the South to the principal clause of the proposed legislation. They passed the Compromise of 1850, and the Compromise of 1850, which had been denied to their claims and power. This compromise, however, could never be a satisfactory one of a responsible act, as far as the prohibition of Slavery among the states concerned. These and great men organized extraordinary forms to bind the South to the principal clause of the proposed legislation. They passed the Compromise of 1850, and the Compromise of 1850, which had been denied to their claims and power. This compromise, however, could never be a satisfactory one of a responsible act, as far as the prohibition of Slavery among the states concerned. These and great men organized extraordinary forms to bind the South to the principal clause of the proposed legislation. They passed the Compromise of 1850, and the Compromise of 1850, which had been denied to their claims and power. This compromise, however, could never be a satisfactory one of a responsible act, as far as the prohibition of Slavery among the states concerned. These and great men organized extraordinary forms to bind the South to the principal clause of the proposed legislation. They passed the Compromise of 1850, and the Compromise of 1850, which had been denied to their claims and power. This compromise, however, could never be a satisfactory one of a responsible act, as far as the prohibition of Slavery among the states concerned. These and great men organized extraordinary forms to bind the South to the principal clause of the proposed legislation. They passed the Compromise of 1850, and the Compromise of 1850, which had been denied to their claims and power. This compromise, however, could never be a satisfactory one of a responsible act, as far as the prohibition of Slavery among the states concerned. These and great men organized extraordinary forms to bind the South to the principal clause of the proposed legislation. They passed the Compromise of 1850, and the Compromise of 1850, which had been denied to their claims and power. This compromise, however, could never be a satisfactory one of a responsible act, as far as the prohibition of Slavery among the states concerned. These and great men organized extraordinary forms to bind the South to the principal clause of the proposed legislation. They passed the Compromise of 1850, and the Compromise of 1850, which had been denied to their claims and power. This compromise, however, could never be a satisfactory one of a responsible act, as far as the prohibition of Slavery among the states concerned. These and great men organized extraordinary forms to bind the South to the principal clause of the proposed legislation. They passed the Compromise of 1850, and the Compromise of 1850, which had been denied to their claims and power. This compromise, however, could never be a satisfactory one of a responsible act, as far as the prohibition of Slavery among the states concerned. These and great men organized extraordinary forms to bind the South to the principal clause of the proposed legislation. They passed the Compromise of 1850, and the Compromise of 1850, which had been denied to their claims and power. This compromise, however, could never be a satisfactory one of a responsible act, as far as the prohibition of Slavery among the states concerned. These and great men organized extraordinary forms to bind the South to the principal clause of the proposed legislation. They passed the Compromise of 1850, and the Compromise of 1850, which had been denied to their claims and power. This compromise, however, could never be a satisfactory one of a responsible act, as far as the prohibition of Slavery among the states concerned. These and great men organized extraordinary forms to bind the South to the principal clause of the proposed legislation. They passed the Compromise of 1850, and the Compromise of 1850, which had been denied to their claims and power. This compromise, however, could never be a satisfactory one of a responsible act, as far as the prohibition of Slavery among the states concerned. These and great men organized extraordinary forms to bind the South to the principal clause of the proposed legislation. They passed the Compromise of 1850, and the Compromise of 1850, which had been denied to their claims and power. This compromise, however, could never be a satisfactory one of a responsible act, as far as the prohibition of Slavery among the states concerned. These and great men organized extraordinary forms to bind the South to the principal clause of the proposed legislation. They passed the Compromise of 1850, and the Compromise of 1850, which had been denied to their claims and power. This compromise, however, could never be a satisfactory one of a responsible act, as far as the prohibition of Slavery among the states concerned. These and great men organized extraordinary forms to bind the South to the principal clause of the proposed legislation. They passed the Compromise of 1850, and the Compromise of 1850, which had been denied to their claims and power. This compromise, however, could never be a satisfactory one of a responsible act, as far as the prohibition of Slavery among the states concerned. These and great men organized extraordinary forms to bind the South to the principal clause of the proposed legislation. They passed the Compromise of 1850, and the Compromise of 1850, which had been denied to their claims and power. This compromise, however, could never be a satisfactory one of a responsible act, as far as the prohibition of Slavery among the states concerned. These and great men organized extraordinary forms to bind the South to the principal clause of the proposed legislation. They passed the Compromise of 1850, and the Compromise of 1850, which had been denied to their claims and power. This compromise, however, could never be a satisfactory one of a responsible act, as far as the prohibition of Slavery among the states concerned. These and great men organized extraordinary forms to bind the South to the principal clause of the proposed legislation. They passed the Compromise of 1850, and the Compromise of 1850, which had been denied to their claims and power. This compromise, however, could never be a satisfactory one of a responsible act, as far as the prohibition of Slavery among the states concerned. These and great men organized extraordinary forms to bind the South to the principal clause of the proposed legislation. They passed the Compromise of 1850, and the Compromise of 1850, which had been denied to their claims and power. This compromise, however, could never be a satisfactory one of a responsible act, as far as the prohibition of Slavery among the states concerned. These and great men organized extraordinary forms to bind the South to the principal clause of the proposed legislation. They passed the Compromise of 1850, and the Compromise of 1850, which had been denied to their claims and power. This compromise, however, could never be a satisfactory one of a responsible act, as far as the prohibition of Slavery among the states concerned. These and great men organized extraordinary forms to bind the South to the principal clause of the proposed legislation. They passed the Compromise of 1850, and the Compromise of 1850, which had been denied to their claims and power. This compromise, however, could never be a satisfactory one of a responsible act, as far as the prohibition of Slavery among the states concerned. These and great men organized extraordinary forms to bind the South to the principal clause of the proposed legislation. They passed the Compromise of 1850, and the Compromise of 1850, which had been denied to their claims and power. This compromise, however, could never be a satisfactory one of a responsible act, as far as the prohibition of Slavery among the states concerned. These and great men organized extraordinary forms to bind the South to the principal clause of the proposed legislation. They passed the Compromise of 1850, and the Compromise of 1850, which had been denied to their claims and power. This compromise, however, could never be a satisfactory one of a responsible act, as far as the prohibition of Slavery among the states concerned. These and great men organized extraordinary forms to bind the South to the principal clause of the proposed legislation. They passed the Compromise of 1850, and the Compromise of 1850, which had been denied to their claims and power. This compromise, however, could never be a satisfactory one of a responsible act, as far as the prohibition of Slavery among the states concerned. These and great men organized extraordinary forms to bind the South to the principal clause of the proposed legislation. They passed the Compromise of 1850, and the Compromise of 1850, which had been denied to their claims and power. This compromise, however, could never be a satisfactory one of a responsible act, as far as the prohibition of Slavery among the states concerned. These and great men organized extraordinary forms to bind the South to the principal clause of the proposed legislation. They passed the Compromise of 1850, and the Compromise of 1850, which had been denied to their claims and power. This compromise, however, could never be a satisfactory one of a responsible act, as far as the prohibition of Slavery among the states concerned. These and great men organized extraordinary forms to bind the South to the principal clause of the proposed legislation. They passed the Compromise of 1850, and the Compromise of 1850, which had been denied to their claims and power. This compromise, however, could never be a satisfactory one of a responsible act, as far as the prohibition of Slavery among the states concerned. These and great men organized extraordinary forms to bind the South to the principal clause of the proposed legislation. They passed the Compromise of 1850, and the Compromise of 1850, which had been denied to their claims and power. This compromise, however, could never be a satisfactory one of a responsible act, as far as the prohibition of Slavery among the states concerned. These and great men organized extraordinary forms to bind the South to the principal clause of the proposed legislation. They passed the Compromise of 1850, and the Compromise of 1850, which had been denied to their claims and power. This compromise, however, could never be a satisfactory one of a responsible act, as far as the prohibition of Slavery among the states concerned. These and great men organized extraordinary forms to bind the South to the principal clause of the proposed legislation. They passed the Compromise of 1850, and the Compromise of 1850, which had been denied to their claims and power. This compromise, however, could never be a satisfactory one of a responsible act, as far as the prohibition of Slavery among the states concerned. These and great men organized extraordinary forms to bind the South to the principal clause of the proposed legislation. They passed the Compromise of 1850, and the Compromise of 1850, which had been denied to their claims and power. This compromise, however, could never be a satisfactory one of a responsible act, as far as the prohibition of Slavery among the states concerned. These and great men organized extraordinary forms to bind the South to the principal clause of the proposed legislation. They passed the Compromise of 1850, and the Compromise of 1850, which had been denied to their claims and power. This compromise, however, could never be a satisfactory one of a responsible act, as far as the prohibition of Slavery among the states concerned. These and great men organized extraordinary forms to bind the South to the principal clause of the proposed legislation. They passed the Compromise of 1850, and the Compromise of 1850, which had been denied to their claims and power. This compromise, however, could never be a satisfactory one of a responsible act, as far as the prohibition of Slavery among the states concerned. These and great men organized extraordinary forms to bind the South to the principal clause of the proposed legislation. They passed the Compromise of 1850, and the Compromise of 1850, which had been denied to their claims and power. This compromise, however, could never be a satisfactory one of a responsible act, as far as the prohibition of Slavery among the states concerned. These and great men organized extraordinary forms to bind the South to the principal clause of the proposed legislation. They passed the Compromise of 1850, and the Compromise of 1850, which had been denied to their claims and power. This compromise, however, could never be a satisfactory one of a responsible act, as far as the prohibition of Slavery among the states concerned. These and great men organized extraordinary forms to bind the South to the principal clause of the proposed legislation. They passed the Compromise of 1850, and the Compromise of 1850, which had been denied to their claims and power. This compromise, however, could never be a satisfactory one of a responsible act, as far as the prohibition of Slavery among the states concerned. These and great men organized extraordinary forms to bind the South to the principal clause of the proposed legislation. They passed the Compromise of 1850, and the Compromise of 1850, which had been denied to their claims and power. This compromise, however, could never be a satisfactory one of a responsible act, as far as the prohibition of Slavery among the states concerned. These and great men organized extraordinary forms to bind the South to the principal clause of the proposed legislation. They passed the Compromise of 1850, and the Compromise of 1850, which had been denied to their claims and power. This compromise, however, could never be a satisfactory one of a responsible act, as far as the prohibition of Slavery among the states concerned. These and great men organized extraordinary forms to bind the South to the principal clause of the proposed legislation. They passed the Compromise of 1850, and the Compromise of 1850, which had been denied to their claims and power. This compromise, however, could never be a satisfactory one of a responsible act, as far as the prohibition of Slavery among the states concerned. These and great men organized extraordinary forms to bind the South to the principal clause of the proposed legislation. They passed the Compromise of 1850, and the Compromise of 1850, which had been denied to their claims and power. This compromise, however, could never be a satisfactory one of a responsible act, as far as the prohibition of Slavery among the states concerned. These and great men organized extraordinary forms to bind the South to the principal clause of the proposed legislation. They passed the Compromise of 1850, and the Compromise of 1850, which had been denied to their claims and power. This compromise, however, could never be a satisfactory one of a responsible act, as far as the prohibition of Slavery among the states concerned. These and great men organized extraordinary forms to bind the South to the principal clause of the proposed legislation. They passed the Compromise of 1850, and the Compromise of 1850, which had been denied to their claims and power. This compromise, however, could never be a satisfactory one of a responsible act, as far as the prohibition of Slavery among the states concerned. These and great men organized extraordinary forms to bind the South to the principal clause of the proposed legislation. They passed the Compromise of 1850, and the Compromise of 1850, which had been denied to their claims and power. This compromise, however, could never be a satisfactory one of a responsible act, as far as the prohibition of Slavery among the states concerned. These and great men organized extraordinary forms to bind the South to the principal clause of the proposed legislation. They passed the Compromise of 1850, and the Compromise of 1850, which had been denied to their claims and power. This compromise, however, could never be a satisfactory one of a responsible act, as far as the prohibition of Slavery among the states concerned. These and great men organized extraordinary forms to bind the South to the principal clause of the proposed legislation. They passed the Compromise of 1850, and the Compromise of 1850, which had been denied to their claims and power. This compromise, however, could never be a satisfactory one of a responsible act, as far as the prohibition of Slavery among the states concerned. These and great men organized extraordinary forms to bind the South to the principal clause of the proposed legislation. They passed the Compromise of 1850, and the Compromise of 1850, which had been denied to their claims and power. This compromise, however, could never be a satisfactory one of a responsible act, as far as the prohibition of Slavery among the states concerned. These and great men organized extraordinary forms to bind the South to the principal clause of the proposed legislation. They passed the Compromise of 1850, and the Compromise of 1850, which had been denied to their claims and power. This compromise, however, could never be a satisfactory one of a responsible act, as far as the prohibition of Slavery among the states concerned. These and great men organized extraordinary forms to bind the South to the principal clause of the proposed legislation. They passed the Compromise of 1850, and the Compromise of 1850, which had been denied to their claims and power. This compromise, however, could never be a satisfactory one of a responsible act, as far as the prohibition of Slavery among the states concerned. These and

## THE ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE.

### CINCINNATI BAZAAR.

### LECTURES IN SALEM.

Our readers will be gratified to learn that the Cincinnati Bazaar has been successful—quite as well as its most sanguine friends could have anticipated. We are most happy to record the fact, especially, because we know that the small company of women who have thus succeeded, have done so by unweary toil and almost unexampled effort. In behalf of the friends of the Anti-Slavery Bugle and of the Committee who have the responsibility of its publication we gratefully acknowledge their

### LIBERAL DONATION,

of five hundred dollars toward its support and circulation.

The first lecture will be given by THEODORE PARKER, on Friday evening the 9th inst.

We cannot now announce the subject of the lecture. But in Mr. Parker's hands no topic he shall select can fail to be of interest and importance to our community. The Town Hall will doubtless be crowded to its utmost capacity.

We shall soon be able to publish the Official report of the managers.

### A CHURCH DEVELOPMENT.

Recently the Presbytery of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church of Indiana suspended a Minister of that church for assisting fugitive slaves to escape. This is an act altogether worthy of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church which is located almost exclusively in the slave states, principally in Tennessee and Kentucky. The Free Presbyterian gives some further particulars. It says:

The suspended minister's name is T. B. McConie, and he is now himself a fugitive fleeing from arrest by the civil authorities of Indiana. A requisition was made by the Governor of Kentucky on the Governor of Indiana, for the delivery of Mr. McConie to the authorities of the former State, for the alleged offence of assisting fugitives to escape. The requisition the Governor of Indiana complied with, but failed to issue a warrant for the arrest of McConie, and he is now fleeing to escape the law.

It is also stated that it was through the proceedings of the Presbytery in this case that the Kentucky Governor obtained his knowledge of Mr. McConie's agency in assisting fugitives; and that one of the slaves whom he helped to liberty had come to a brother minister of the same Church in the South!

Taken all in all, this is one of the hardest cases which slavery, profiting in crime and cruelty as it is, has yet produced. A minister of Jesus Christ is cast out of his standing in the Church, and then hunted down as a criminal by the State; and for what? For simply obeying the plainest commands of the Bible, and the dictates of common humanity. Not only is the duty of assisting fugitive slaves enjoined in those general precepts of the Scriptures which require us to feed the hungry, clothe the naked, hide the outcast, &c., but it is commanded in express terms, "Thou shalt not deliver unto thy master the servant that is escaped from his master unto thee. He shall dwell among you, even in one of thy gates where it liketh him, thou shalt not oppress him."

LETTER FROM JOSEPH BARKER.

To the Editor of the Bugle:

DEAR SIR: The difference between me and your editorial substitute was no difference of opinion, and my charge of meanness and wickedness, of unkind and unfounded falsehood, was perfectly true. The circumstances were such, that neither he nor I could be mistaken. And if it were a thing worth proving, I could prove it by a hundred witnesses, including the confession of the criminal himself. And I am sorry you should prove yourself afflicted with the same partiality and injustice as your temporary substitute.

When Mr. Foster charges me with being destitute of honor, honesty, conscientiousness and principle, when he calls me a knave, a villain, a ruffian, a slaveholder, a kidnapper, a thief and a murderer, it is all right.

And when charges are mean and false, and a little more wicked, are preferred against me by your substitute, that too, you can pass unscathed. But the moment I undertake to deny those charges, though I do it only in my own defense, you talk of "offensive personal accusations." (1) I care not a straw for all this injustice personally, it cannot injure me to the extent of a straw; but I am sorry that abolitionists should exhibit themselves in so discreditable a light, and prove themselves so unworthy of the cause of freedom. I expected something better from abolitionists than from the poor blind dupes of the orthodox sectarianism. And I did especially expect something better from you. But I am glad to be enlightened though sorry for the sights I see. But I can distinguish between a great and noble cause, and the faults and follies of a number of its advocates. The miserable revelations of intolerance, injustice and deceit forced upon me, (2) will only make me labor the more zealously in the anti-slavery cause. Had I been allowed to retain my confidence in the wisdom and honesty of your labors, I might have felt less responsibility for the cause resting on myself. That danger is past. A knowledge of the fact, that such men as Mr. Foster and his apologist are at work, will increase my pity for the slave, and my labors for his freedom.

We shall find room for some further account of proceedings in another number.

JUDGE KANE AGAIN.—On the 21st ult., after a grant Judge Kane made an order denying the petition of Mr. Williamson's counsel, to present a supplementary return to the writ. Very graciously, however the Judge ordered that when Mr. W. was ready to purge himself by answering such questions as the Court may address to him, the Marshall may bring him into Court when he will decide upon further action!

Fellow citizens, Judge Kane casts contempt on the sovereign power of the states—accusing them of trampling under foot the sacred rights of personal liberty solely by virtue of your union with slaveholders. Please remember this, and tell us, how shall it be?

NEXT SECTIONAL.—The Cincinnati Gazette is in favor of the Hon. William Cullum of Tennessee, Clerk of the House of Representatives, among other reasons, "because it will prove that there is no sectionalism among Northern men opposed to the Nebraska bill," or in other words, Republi-

cans. That means that it will prove there is no sectionalism among them—they are willing slaveholders shall continue, and are desirous of continuing fellowship with the slaveholders. Doubtless this is true of the Gazette and its stamp of Republi-

cans.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES have sometimes an inconvenient application. In a recent No., the Tribune, after a denunciation of the English people for their present alliance with the despot of France, justified his denunciation by declaring that "Associate with a ruffian, however politic it may seem, always folly in the end!" That is exactly the truth which abolition Abolitionists have been trying to impress upon this nation for years past and which the Tribune has been in the habit of scolding. They think we have already had abundant evidence that Mr. Greeley's rule is as much a truth as in Europe. That it is as great "folly" to associate with southern slaveholding ruffians, as with any of French origin. And we shall be glad to see the Tribune conducted in accordance with this valuable sentiment which it has now announced.

MENUS: If the readers of the Bugle think it "will pay," they may re-read Joseph Barker's letter, my remarks on it, and his rejoinder. I have nothing to retract and nothing to add at present, believing the paper can be better employed than the language used elsewhere by others.

ART. VII. The annual meeting of the Society, for election of officers, and the transaction of other appropriate business, shall be held at such time and place as the Executive Committee shall direct.

ART. VIII. No amendment shall be made in this Constitution without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present at a regular annual meeting, unless the proposed amendment has been submitted to a previous meeting, or to the Execu-

tive Committee in season to be published by them at the regular official publication of the meeting.

ART. IX. The Executive Committee shall be authorized to fill vacancies in the Board of Officers, officers.

President—Hon. Gerrit Smith. Vice Presidents—Lewis Tappan, Eliza Burritt, James B. Walker, and H. B. Burdick.

Treasurer—Arthur Tappan. Corresponding Secretary—William Goodell. Executive Committee—James M. George Smith, M. P. S. Jocelyn, J. R. Barber, George White, Wm. E. Whiting, Ethan Allen Davis, Frederick Douglass, Thomas Ritter, M. D., Abram Payne, Isaac T. Hopper, H. D. Sharpe.

ART. X. The first lecture will be given by THEODORE PARKER, on Friday evening the 9th inst.

We cannot now announce the subject of the lecture. But in Mr. Parker's hands no topic he shall select can fail to be of interest and importance to our community. The Town Hall will doubtless be crowded to its utmost capacity.

We shall soon be able to publish the Official report of the managers.

ART. XI. The first lecture will be given by THEODORE PARKER, on Friday evening the 9th inst.

We cannot now announce the subject of the lecture. But in Mr. Parker's hands no topic he shall select can fail to be of interest and importance to our community. The Town Hall will doubtless be crowded to its utmost capacity.

We shall soon be able to publish the Official report of the managers.

ART. XII. The first lecture will be given by THEODORE PARKER, on Friday evening the 9th inst.

We cannot now announce the subject of the lecture. But in Mr. Parker's hands no topic he shall select can fail to be of interest and importance to our community. The Town Hall will doubtless be crowded to its utmost capacity.

We shall soon be able to publish the Official report of the managers.

ART. XIII. The first lecture will be given by THEODORE PARKER, on Friday evening the 9th inst.

We cannot now announce the subject of the lecture. But in Mr. Parker's hands no topic he shall select can fail to be of interest and importance to our community. The Town Hall will doubtless be crowded to its utmost capacity.

We shall soon be able to publish the Official report of the managers.

ART. XIV. The first lecture will be given by THEODORE PARKER, on Friday evening the 9th inst.

We cannot now announce the subject of the lecture. But in Mr. Parker's hands no topic he shall select can fail to be of interest and importance to our community. The Town Hall will doubtless be crowded to its utmost capacity.

We shall soon be able to publish the Official report of the managers.

ART. XV. The first lecture will be given by THEODORE PARKER, on Friday evening the 9th inst.

We cannot now announce the subject of the lecture. But in Mr. Parker's hands no topic he shall select can fail to be of interest and importance to our community. The Town Hall will doubtless be crowded to its utmost capacity.

We shall soon be able to publish the Official report of the managers.

ART. XVI. The first lecture will be given by THEODORE PARKER, on Friday evening the 9th inst.

We cannot now announce the subject of the lecture. But in Mr. Parker's hands no topic he shall select can fail to be of interest and importance to our community. The Town Hall will doubtless be crowded to its utmost capacity.

We shall soon be able to publish the Official report of the managers.

ART. XVII. The first lecture will be given by THEODORE PARKER, on Friday evening the 9th inst.

We cannot now announce the subject of the lecture. But in Mr. Parker's hands no topic he shall select can fail to be of interest and importance to our community. The Town Hall will doubtless be crowded to its utmost capacity.

We shall soon be able to publish the Official report of the managers.

ART. XVIII. The first lecture will be given by THEODORE PARKER, on Friday evening the 9th inst.

We cannot now announce the subject of the lecture. But in Mr. Parker's hands no topic he shall select can fail to be of interest and importance to our community. The Town Hall will doubtless be crowded to its utmost capacity.

We shall soon be able to publish the Official report of the managers.

ART. XIX. The first lecture will be given by THEODORE PARKER, on Friday evening the 9th inst.

We cannot now announce the subject of the lecture. But in Mr. Parker's hands no topic he shall select can fail to be of interest and importance to our community. The Town Hall will doubtless be crowded to its utmost capacity.

We shall soon be able to publish the Official report of the managers.

ART. XX. The first lecture will be given by THEODORE PARKER, on Friday evening the 9th inst.

We cannot now announce the subject of the lecture. But in Mr. Parker's hands no topic he shall select can fail to be of interest and importance to our community. The Town Hall will doubtless be crowded to its utmost capacity.

We shall soon be able to publish the Official report of the managers.

ART. XXI. The first lecture will be given by THEODORE PARKER, on Friday evening the 9th inst.

We cannot now announce the subject of the lecture. But in Mr. Parker's hands no topic he shall select can fail to be of interest and importance to our community. The Town Hall will doubtless be crowded to its utmost capacity.

We shall soon be able to publish the Official report of the managers.

ART. XXII. The first lecture will be given by THEODORE PARKER, on Friday evening the 9th inst.

We cannot now announce the subject of the lecture. But in Mr. Parker's hands no topic he shall select can fail to be of interest and importance to our community. The Town Hall will doubtless be crowded to its utmost capacity.

We shall soon be able to publish the Official report of the managers.

ART. XXIII. The first lecture will be given by THEODORE PARKER, on Friday evening the 9th inst.

We cannot now announce the subject of the lecture. But in Mr. Parker's hands no topic he shall select can fail to be of interest and importance to our community. The Town Hall will doubtless be crowded to its utmost capacity.

We shall soon be able to publish the Official report of the managers.

ART. XXIV. The first lecture will be given by THEODORE PARKER, on Friday evening the 9th inst.

We cannot now announce the subject of the lecture. But in Mr. Parker's hands no topic he shall select can fail to be of interest and importance to our community. The Town Hall will doubtless be crowded to its utmost capacity.

We shall soon be able to publish the Official report of the managers.

ART. XXV. The first lecture will be given by THEODORE PARKER, on Friday evening the 9th inst.

We cannot now announce the subject of the lecture. But in Mr. Parker's hands no topic he shall select can fail to be of interest and importance to our community. The Town Hall will doubtless be crowded to its utmost capacity.

We shall soon be able to publish the Official report of the managers.

ART. XXVI. The first lecture will be given by THEODORE PARKER, on Friday evening the 9th inst.

We cannot now announce the subject of the lecture. But in Mr. Parker's hands no topic he shall select can fail to be of interest and importance to our community. The Town Hall will doubtless be crowded to its utmost capacity.

We shall soon be able to publish the Official report of the managers.

ART. XXVII. The first lecture will be given by THEODORE PARKER, on Friday evening the 9th inst.

We cannot now announce the subject of the lecture. But in Mr. Parker's hands no topic he shall select can fail to be of interest and importance to our community. The Town Hall will doubtless be crowded to its utmost capacity.

We shall soon be able to publish the Official report of the managers.

ART. XXVIII. The first lecture will be given by THEODORE PARKER, on Friday evening the 9th inst.

We cannot now announce the subject of the lecture. But in Mr. Parker's hands no topic he shall select can fail to be of interest and importance to our community. The Town Hall will doubtless be crowded to its utmost capacity.

We shall soon be able to publish the Official report of the managers.

ART. XXIX. The first lecture will be given by THEODORE PARKER, on Friday evening the 9th inst.

We cannot now announce the subject of the lecture. But in Mr. Parker's hands no topic he shall select can fail to be of interest and importance to our community. The Town Hall will doubtless be crowded to its utmost capacity.

We shall soon be able to publish the Official report of the managers.

ART. XXX. The first lecture will be given by THEODORE PARKER, on Friday evening the 9th inst.

We cannot now announce the subject of the lecture. But in Mr. Parker's hands no topic he shall select can fail to be of interest and importance to our community. The Town Hall will doubtless be crowded to its utmost capacity.

We shall soon be able to publish the Official report of the managers.

ART. XXXI. The first lecture will be given by THEODORE PARKER, on Friday evening the 9th inst.

We cannot now announce the subject of the lecture. But in Mr. Parker's hands no topic he shall select can fail to be of interest and importance to our community. The Town Hall will doubtless be crowded to its utmost capacity.

We shall soon be able to publish the Official report of the managers.

ART. XXXII. The first lecture will be given by THEODORE PARKER, on Friday evening the 9th inst.

We cannot now announce the subject of the lecture. But in Mr. Parker's hands no topic he shall select can fail to be of interest and importance to our community. The Town Hall will doubtless be crowded to its utmost capacity.

We shall soon be able to publish the Official report of the managers.

ART. XXXIII. The first lecture will be given by THEODORE PARKER, on Friday evening the 9th inst.

We cannot now announce the subject of the lecture. But in Mr. Parker's hands no topic he shall select can fail to be of interest and importance to our community. The Town Hall will doubtless be crowded to its utmost capacity.

We shall soon be able to publish the Official report of the managers.

ART. XXXIV. The first lecture will be given by THEODORE PARKER, on Friday evening the 9th inst.

We cannot now announce the subject of the lecture. But in Mr. Parker's hands no topic he shall select can fail to be of interest and importance to our community. The Town Hall will doubtless be crowded to its utmost capacity.

We shall soon be able to publish the Official report of the managers.

ART. XXXV. The first lecture will be given by THEODORE PARKER, on Friday evening the 9th inst.

We cannot now announce the subject of the lecture. But in Mr. Parker's hands no topic he shall select can fail to be of interest and importance to our community. The Town Hall will doubtless be crowded to its utmost capacity.

We shall soon be able to publish the Official report of the managers.

